



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

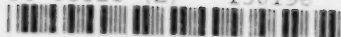
S/1996/18
12 January 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 11 January 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the violations committed by the U-2 aircraft.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HADDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 11 January 1996 from the Minister for
Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President
of the Security Council

We wish to refer to our letters, including the letter dated 6 November 1995 (document S/1995/942) addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the violation of Iraqi airspace by the United States U-2 spy plane on the pretext of conducting an aerial survey for the Special Commission.

We should like to inform you that this aircraft, which always takes off from Saudi Arabian territory, has continued its violations and breaches of Iraqi airspace, infringing thereby our country's sovereignty and security. As of the end of December 1995 it had made 282 overflights, for a total flight time of 1,283 hours, since it began such operations in August 1991.

The facts revealed since this aircraft began to be used, as set out in our aforementioned letters, in addition to the ill repute the aircraft has acquired following earlier spy flights over other parts of the world, require that the United Nations re-examine the issue of continued forcible use of the aircraft by the United States of America to violate Iraq's airspace in a manner totally incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as they relate to respect for the sovereignty of all Member States.

We condemn and deplore these unjustified violations of our airspace. At the same time, we demand a complete termination of these illegal activities, the continuation of which induces Iraq to invoke its rights, under international law, to redress for the damage arising from the violations.

We also take this opportunity to reiterate the offer, made in our 104 letters on this subject to the Secretary-General to date, whereby Iraqi aircraft be used instead of foreign aircraft in the work of the Special Commission in order to exclude any possibility of such foreign aircraft being used for purposes prejudicial to Iraq's sovereignty and security.

I request that this letter be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/27
12 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 3 January 1996 (S/1996/8) concerning the work of the Commission of Inquiry in Burundi has been brought to the attention of members of the Council. They take note of the information contained in your letter. They underline once again the importance they attach to the work of the Commission and to the investigations it is undertaking. They underline also the necessity of all concerned cooperating fully with the Commission. The members of the Council welcome the agreement, reported to them by your representative, of the Organization of African Unity to allow its Observers in Burundi to accompany Commission officers in their work in the light of the security situation.

The members of the Security Council look forward to being kept informed by you of the progress of the Commission's work and to receiving in due course the final report requested in the Council's resolution 1012 (1995).

(Signed) Sir John WESTON, KCMG
President of the Security Council



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/28
12 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

After extensive consultations with my colleagues in Luanda, I must tell you that my Government is very concerned with the course of events in Angola, specifically the lack of action by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) regarding the implementation of the Lusaka Protocol.

Over the past month, my Government has taken numerous steps to ensure that the peace process remains on track. Specifically, we have:

- Withdrawn the Forças Armadas Angolanas (FAA) back from the Soyo area;
- Withdrawn FAA from demobilization areas, notably Vila Nova;
- Initiated the process of terminating our contacts with Executive Outcomes and plan to remove all elements of Executive Outcomes from Angola by 31 January 1996;
- Presented to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) a plan for quartering the Rapid Intervention Police and are prepared to implement that plan, once approved, by the end of January;
- Released all remaining prisoners in our custody;
- Renewed our invitation to Dr. Savimbi to meet with President dos Santos in January;
- Continued to provide material support for UNAVEM and to meet with UNITA at Bailundo in an attempt to resolve outstanding political and military issues;
- Responded positively to a UNITA proposal regarding the number of UNITA military personnel that will remain in FAA after demobilization;
- Effectively stopped the operations and military movements throughout Angola;



- Accepted a request by Dr. Savimbi for flexibility in providing a list of UNITA personnel to be incorporated in the Government of Unity and National Reconciliation;
- Invited UNITA to identify teams to work on the revision of the Constitution, with the goal of incorporating changes that include the position of Vice-President, an office not currently mentioned in the Constitution.

Despite all of these steps, the peace process remains stagnant. To date, neither Dr. Savimbi nor his colleagues have responded to President dos Santos' invitation to meet. UNITA has yet to reinstitute the most critical element of the peace process - demobilization. As important from our point of view, and I would imagine from the United Nations as well, is the failure of UNITA to provide UNAVEM with the necessary information on military matters (as called for in the Lusaka Protocols), and its continued harassment of UNAVEM and non-governmental organization personnel.

UNITA has also raised the level of rhetoric in its recent broadcasts, emphasizing that the Government is preparing a massive military campaign. I want to assure you that nothing could be further from the truth. The Government of Angola is not planning military operations against UNITA. President dos Santos has said that the military would not take any steps that would undercut the peace process. The Government will, instead, focus on utilizing UNAVEM to prevent further problems or utilize the Joint Commission and UNAVEM to resolve disputes. The immediate measures taken at Soyo has permitted to overcome the problem and has proved the Government's willingness to march towards peace.

We are, however, very frustrated with the situation. We still hope that a meeting between President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi can occur in January. To that end, the Government remains in continuous contact with Dr. Savimbi, primarily through visits to Bailundo by our representatives in the Joint Commission. Our Government commends all the diplomatic work carried out by Maitre Bloundin Beye. In addition, Government and UNITA officials will resume talks in Luanda on how to move the peace process forward.

We will persist in our efforts and will seek solutions to these issues at the talks with UNITA, but will greatly appreciate it if the United Nations Special Representative Beye can impress upon UNITA the importance of a meeting with President dos Santos and encourage them to revive and accelerate the demobilization process. To that end, I believe it is important that senior United Nations officials visit Angola whenever possible; these visits stimulate the process and send a signal of continuing interest.

I am at your disposal to discuss these matters, with the specific goal of taking whatever action is necessary to ensure that the peace process is revived, accelerated and succeeds in 1996. More broadly, I want to assure you that President dos Santos is prepared to take all possible steps to turn the peace process irreversible.

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I also want to take this opportunity to wish you and your family a happy new year. I look forward to discussing these matters with you at your convenience.

Finally, I should like to request that this document be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Afonso Van-Dunem "MBINDA"
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/29
12 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

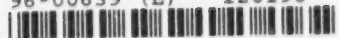
LETTER DATED 12 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF THE SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit for your kind attention a letter dated 12 January 1996 from H.E. Mr. Ali Osman Taha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sudan (see annex). The letter is concerning the Ethiopian aggression against the airspace and territory of the Sudan.

May I request that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be called to deal with the issue in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the mandate of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security.

I also request the circulation of the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali M. O. YASSIN



Annex

Letter dated 12 January 1996 from the Minister for Foreign
Affairs of the Sudan addressed to the President of the
Security Council

I am duty-bound to bring to your kind attention a series of serious developments that took place in the context of the relations between my country and the neighbouring Ethiopia. In a provocative aggression against my country, Ethiopia launched a military aggression against a number of locations inside the eastern state of Ghadarif in the Republic of the Sudan.

1. The armed aggression was started on 23 December 1995 by the Ethiopian army against a border garrison in the area between Khor Shein and Wad Koly. As a result, a senior officer and five soldiers were killed; five were injured and two were considered as missing.
2. Another aggression was committed against a frontier area called Basalam (north of Salam River) on 27 December 1995, accompanied by the heavy artillery bombardment of the Allakadi area. The Sudan, at the outset, had the impression that these attacks were perpetrated by the Ethiopian armed gangs called "Shifta", but the involvement of heavy artillery in the attack confirmed that the perpetrators are none other than the Ethiopian army. This is further confirmed by an Ethiopian airfighter violation of Sudanese airspace on the same day.
3. Following that attack, the Ethiopian army committed another act of aggression against the border point of Hamrayat Al-Rahad on 28 December 1995, using massive force, and occupied the area. The Sudanese armed forces defending the area faced that aggression and inflicted heavy casualties among the invading forces.
4. On 1 January 1996, the Ethiopian army attacked the border point of Al-Aillaw on Siteet River and occupied it.

The Government of the Sudan exercised the utmost self-restraint to contain the incidents through diplomatic channels. The Ethiopian side was urged to comply with the bilateral agreements, which stipulate that the armed forces of each country should be confined to their previous sites, with a weapon-free area and buffer zone which disengages and separates them.

5. Despite the self-restraint exercised by the Sudan and the contacts initiated by the Sudan to contain these incidents, the Ethiopian army attacked Taya point, which is located far inside Sudanese territory, on 11 January 1996 and occupied this point. The Sudanese armed forces had to deal with this new aggression and accordingly the aggressors were inflicted with high casualties and two tanks were destroyed.
6. It is the conviction of the Government of the Sudan that such persistent, blatant and intensive aggression by the Ethiopian army confirms the complicity of Ethiopia in the designs and plots aiming at dismembering and destabilizing

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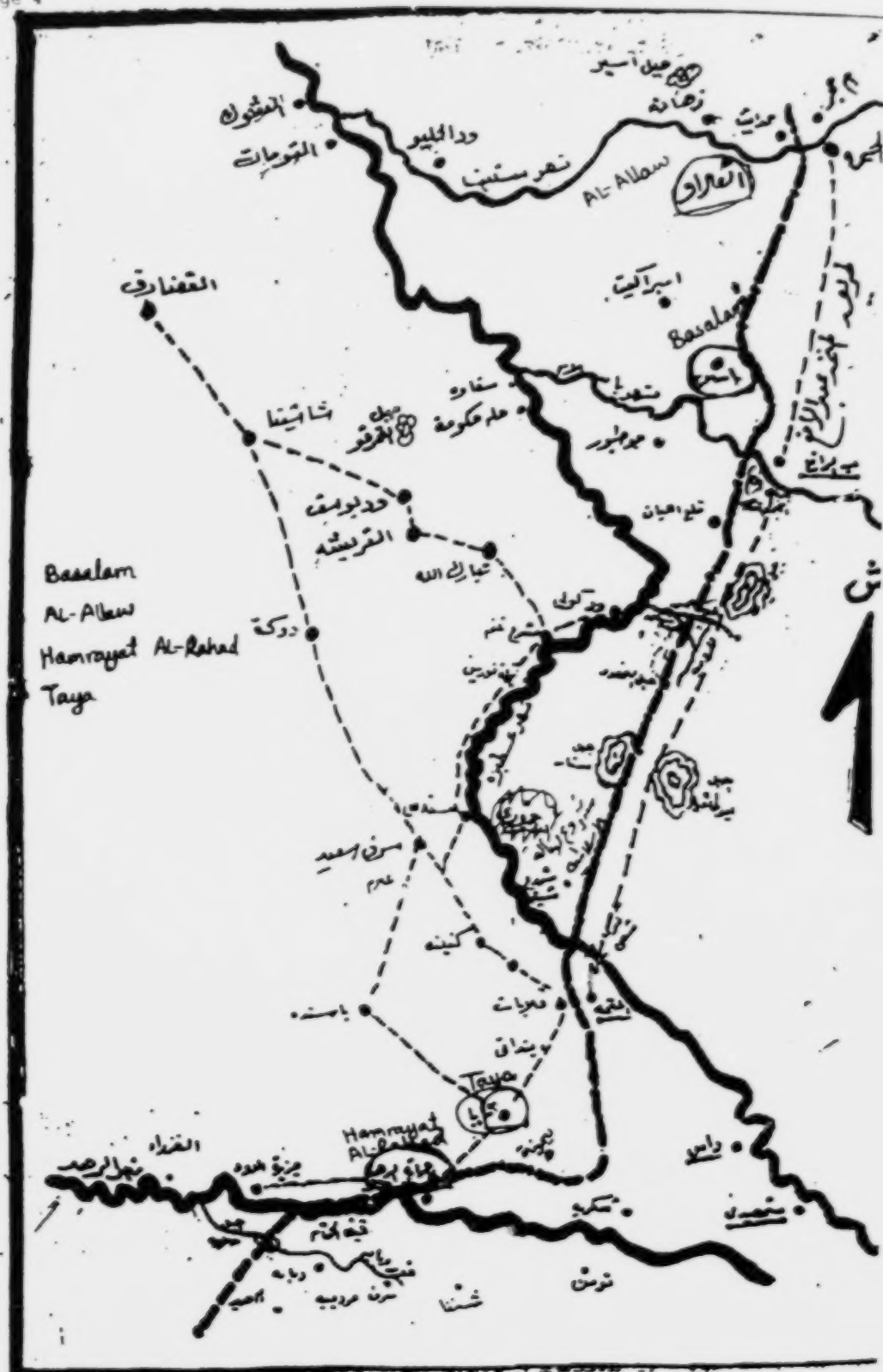
the Sudan and threatening the security and stability of the region and the world.

I request you to bring these serious developments to the attention of the members of the Security Council to take up their responsibilities in the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the sovereignty of States and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories of other States through the use of force.

I also request that the esteemed Security Council take the necessary measures to ensure that Ethiopia cease its aggression against the territory of the Sudan and compensate the victims of its aggression.

I further request that an urgent meeting of the Security Council be called to consider ways and means to stop the Ethiopian aggression against the Sudan.

(Signed) Ali Osman Mohamed TAHA





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/30
15 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ETHIOPIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to attach for your kind attention a letter from Mr. Seyoum Mesfin, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ethiopia, concerning false accusations made recently by the Sudan against Ethiopia in a desperate attempt to divert the attention of the Security Council, which has before it information from my Government concerning Sudanese involvement in the foiled assassination attempt directed at His Excellency President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

I wish to request the circulation of the present letter and the enclosed letter from my Foreign Minister (see annex) as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mulugeta ETEFFA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 15 January 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Ethiopia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I wish to refer to the letter dated 12 January 1996 addressed to you by the Foreign Minister of the Sudan calling for an urgent meeting of the Security Council to look into the alleged aggression by Ethiopia against the Sudan (S/1996/29, annex).

I wish to assure you that this latest antic by the Government of the Sudan has not surprised us at all because it falls within the same pattern of Sudanese attempts to divert attention from the request that we have put to the Security Council to look into Sudanese involvement in the assassination attempt against His Excellency President Hosni Mubarak on 26 June 1995 in Addis Ababa.

It is to be noted that when the Government of Ethiopia, out of frustration at Sudanese unwillingness to cooperate with Ethiopia over the extradition of the three terrorists, decided to take the matter to the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the line initially adopted by the Sudan was that the Central Organ of OAU had no mandate to be seized with the issue. The OAU Secretary-General and the secretariat were criticized by the Sudanese and insinuations were made by the Sudan that OAU was not being impartial.

When Ethiopia finally decided to take the issue to the Security Council, however, the Sudan changed tack and began to argue this time that the matter should not be handled by the Council because, according to the new line, doing so would undermine OAU. The letter by the Sudanese Foreign Minister addressed to the Secretary-General of OAU on 28 December - seven days after Ethiopia had briefed the Security Council in an informal setting - falls into the same pattern of diversionary tactics being adopted by the Sudan. The letter addressed to the Secretary-General of OAU was essentially prepared for the Security Council even though the addressee was the Secretary-General of OAU.

The Sudanese invitation to OAU to send a fact-finding mission is a gimmick meant to create the impression that the Sudan is enthusiastically cooperating with OAU. The Sudanese have not, in this regard, been beyond fabricating stories, like attributing to the Secretary-General of OAU statements that he never made.

Now the Sudanese have a new story to tell and this time the new Sudanese gimmick focuses on the alleged aggression launched by Ethiopia against the Sudan. This is nothing but an insult to the intelligence of members of the Security Council. To believe that Ethiopia would engage in such an activity against the Sudan at the same time as it is appealing to the Security Council to take up the issue of Sudanese involvement in State-sponsored terrorism would require one to assume, among other things, that Ethiopians have a very bad sense of timing. Why now? is the first question that should be posed. Why should Ethiopia engage in such an adventure now? But, on the other hand, the Sudan has every reason now to talk about aggression by Ethiopia.

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The Sudan has been trying to run away from the charge of State-sponsored terrorism brought against it by Ethiopian investigators into the assassination attempt against President Mubarak. Sudanese authorities have left no stone unturned in their attempt to divert attention from the crime committed by their security organs. They will continue to fabricate other stories in the belief that they may prevent the Security Council from calling on the Sudan to comply with the OAU demand that it hand over to Ethiopia the three terrorists being sheltered in the Sudan.

Ethiopia, of course, has every reason to view this latest Sudanese fabrication as a further provocation, coming as it does after the crime committed by the Sudan in Addis Ababa against an African Head of State.

Ethiopia would not believe for a moment that the Security Council would take seriously the letter dated 12 January 1996 addressed by the Foreign Minister of the Sudan to you. The Sudanese motive requires no great effort to understand. For the Sudanese authorities the transformation of the grave charge brought against them into bilateral altercation and bilateral conflict between Ethiopia and the Sudan would be a major success. Ethiopia would not allow this to happen, nor should the Security Council.

(Signed) Seyoum MESFIN
Minister for Foreign Affairs of
the Federal Democratic Republic
of Ethiopia



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1996/31
16 January 1996

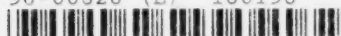
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

I am writing on behalf of the members of the Security Council about the present situation in Angola. The international community is fully committed to the achievement of lasting peace and stability in Angola. The members of the Council are pleased to note your recent agreement upon a revised timetable for the peace process and encourage you to carry out your commitments to that process in accordance with the agreed timetable. The Council members note that the two sides are moving towards agreement on the modalities of the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) participation in the integrated Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), but that questions such as the appointment of UNITA officers and specific issues for integration still need to be worked out and put into practice.

The members of the Council have, however, asked me to express their serious concern about reports of continued violations of the cease-fire, at the slow progress to date on practical implementation of many of your obligations assumed under the Lusaka Protocol and at the failure to stick to earlier timetables. On their behalf, I appeal strongly to you to build upon the progress made in negotiations in the past few days and to do everything necessary to resolve the outstanding issues that are blocking the peace process in Angola and to restore fully the confidence of the international community.

In this context, Council members appreciate the recent steps by the Government of Angola, in particular, the release of prisoners, the repatriation of mercenaries, the withdrawal of its troops from the vicinity of UNITA quartering areas and the beginning of the process of quartering the rapid reaction police. They expect that UNITA will take the necessary steps in response, by promptly resuming a large-scale, uninterrupted and verifiable process of quartering its troops in line with the revised timetable, releasing all prisoners and extending its full and unconditional cooperation to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) on the ground, including the provision to the United Nations of all military and other information required by Lusaka Protocol. They urge both parties to refrain from military activities or troop movements, to speed up the process of demining, particularly of all



major roads, to cease the dissemination of hostile propaganda and to implement expeditiously the disengagement plan prepared by UNAVEM III.

Council members also wish to convey to you their regret at the stalemate in the process of quartering and demobilization of UNITA troops, the slow pace of the integration of UNITA's former combatants into the national army, as well as delays in the return of FAA to the nearest barracks, all of which are vital to the success of national reconciliation. They consider that you and UNITA, by agreeing to the latest timetable, appear to be taking steps to reverse the dangerous trend towards mistrust, mutual hostility and elevated tension.

The members of the Council recall the heavy commitment of the international community in supporting the Angolan peace process. They encourage you urgently to convene a meeting between you and Mr. Savimbi without conditions, which they believe could help to improve the climate of trust and give new impetus to the peace process.

Let me reassure you that Council members fully stand behind the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the three observer countries in promoting the peace process. In this regard, they particularly welcome the positive efforts of President Soares of Portugal during his recent visit to Angola. The members of the Council look forward to hearing from Ambassador Albright your response to the concerns expressed in this letter. That response, as well as the evidence of concrete actions taken by you and UNITA, will be critical factors as the Council considers the possible renewal of the mandate of UNAVEM III next month.

(Signed) Sir John WESTON, KCMG
President of the Security Council



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1996/32
16 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNIÃO NACIONAL PARA A INDEPENDÊNCIA TOTAL DE ANGOLA

I am writing on behalf of the members of the Security Council about the present situation in Angola. The international community is fully committed to the achievement of lasting peace and stability in Angola. The members of the Council are pleased to note your recent agreement upon a revised timetable for the peace process and encourage you to carry out your commitments to that process in accordance with the agreed timetable. The Council members note that the two sides are moving towards agreement on the modalities of UNITA participation in the integrated Angolan Armed Forces (FAA), but that questions such as the appointment of União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) officers and specific issues for integration still need to be worked out and put into practice.

The members of the Council have, however, asked me to express their serious concern about reports of continued violations of the cease-fire, at the slow progress to date on practical implementation of many of your obligations assumed under the Lusaka Protocol and at the failure to stick to earlier timetables. On their behalf I appeal strongly to you to build upon the progress made in negotiations in the past few days and to do everything necessary to resolve the outstanding issues that are blocking the peace process in Angola and to restore fully the confidence of the international community.

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They expect that UNITA will take the necessary steps in response, by promptly resuming a large-scale, uninterrupted and verifiable process of quartering its troops in line with the revised timetable, releasing all prisoners, and by extending its full and unconditional cooperation to the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM III) on the ground, including the provision to the United Nations of the military and other information required by the Lusaka Protocol. They urge both parties to refrain from military



activities or troop movements, to speed up the process of de-mining, particularly of all major roads, to cease the dissemination of hostile propaganda and to implement expeditiously the disengagement plan prepared by UNAVEM III.

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The members of the Council recall the heavy commitment of the international community in supporting the Angolan peace process. They encourage you urgently to convene a meeting between you and President dos Santos without conditions, which they believe could help to improve the climate of trust and give new impetus to the peace process.

Let me reassure you that Council members fully stand behind the efforts of the Secretary-General, his Special Representative and the three observer countries in promoting the peace process. In this regard, they particularly welcome the positive efforts of President Soares of Portugal during his recent visit to Angola. The members of the Council look forward to hearing from Ambassador Albright your response to the concerns expressed in this letter. That response, as well as the evidence of concrete actions taken by you and the Government, will be critical factors as the Council considers the possible renewal of the mandate of UNAVEM III next month.

(Signed) Sir John WESTON, KCMG
President of the Security Council



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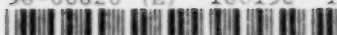
S/1996/33
16 January 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 15 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 11 January 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, concerning the practices engaged in by United States naval forces stationed in the Arabian Gulf.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex

Letter dated 11 January 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I should like to inform you of the practices engaged in by forces of the United States Navy stationed in the Arabian Gulf. On 23 December 1995 such forces intercepted the Panamanian-registered ship Michael-R and forced it to proceed to Bahrain in order to submit to another full inspection after it had already been inspected once while at sea. This was despite the fact that the documents on board, issued by the United Nations, were clear and in good order. The vessel in question had been leased by the World Food Programme (WFP), which is, as you know, an agency of the United Nations, and was carrying a cargo of flour and lentils that had been shipped by WFP in the framework of its humanitarian programmes in Iraq.

Such conduct represents the epitome of contempt for the Charter of the United Nations and for the Organization's agencies and their humanitarian activities. The vessel in question had obtained the proper clearances from the Sanctions Committee and had followed the procedures required in situations of this kind. The failure of these forces to honour documents issued by the United Nations is to be regarded as an insult to the Organization, and it has become a typical practice of the United States and its naval forces in the Arabian Gulf that has the objective of aggravating the impact of the total embargo imposed on the Iraqi people in a desire to exacerbate the suffering of that people as part of the war of extermination being waged against it with a view to achieving predetermined and malicious political objectives that bear no relation to the resolutions of the United Nations and are in flagrant violation of the Charter.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/34
17 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Lebanese Government has decided to request the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 January 1996, for a further interim period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978), 501 (1982), 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and all other relevant resolutions and decisions of the Security Council.

The Government of Lebanon is pleased to report that the national reconstruction and rehabilitation process is proceeding. Efforts to rebuild the new commercial centre in downtown Beirut and to modernize the national infrastructure are ongoing. Priority has been given to basic services such as electricity, telecommunications, transportation, water works, schools and hospitals.

My Government is also pleased to report that the command of UNIFIL and the Lebanese authorities continue to coordinate in perfect harmony with the goal of deploying the Lebanese Army throughout the southern part of the country up to its internationally recognized boundaries.

Despite the satisfactory economic performance and the progress and acceleration of reconstruction, Israel's continuous occupation of South Lebanon and its continued aggression against Lebanon and its citizens remain the major obstacle to comprehensive national recovery. The Israeli Army continues to shell villages and towns in Lebanon using fragmentation and nail bombs which are prohibited by international conventions.

It is most regrettable that Israel, despite its participation in the ongoing Middle East peace process launched in Madrid in October 1991, continues to attack Lebanon by land, sea and air.

Furthermore, Israel still refuses to release hundreds of innocent Lebanese detainees held for years in Israeli jails and the notorious detention camps in Al-Khiam and Marjayoun in south Lebanon, manned by the Israelis in violation of



the Geneva Conventions. Many of the detainees are suffering from serious diseases as a result of harsh living conditions, subjection to ill-treatment and denial of medical care. Others have died in the camps or shortly after being released. The detainees have been subjected to physical and mental torture in further violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Lebanon remains wholly committed to the Middle East peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) and 425 (1978). Lebanon agreed to participate in the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid and subsequent rounds of negotiations at Washington on the basis of resolution 425 (1978), as was confirmed by the letter of assurances dated 18 October 1991 from the Government of the United States of America, as co-sponsor of the Conference, to the Government of Lebanon. It was Lebanon's clear understanding that the Middle East peace process would provide the framework in which Israel would implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978).

In view of Israel's continued aggressions against Lebanon and their threat to the peace process, it must be underscored that the implementation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) remains the only way to stop the violence in southern Lebanon. Towards this end, the Council could play a positive role in securing peace for the region by demonstrating the inviolability of its resolutions and undertaking long overdue measures to implement resolution 425 (1978). This would enable the Lebanese Government to re-establish law and order throughout the entire south of the country by extending its authority up to its internationally recognized boundaries.

The Lebanese Government considers that the operational strength and capacity of UNIFIL should be maintained, with a view to implementing resolution 425 (1978) fully. In this context, UNIFIL represents the international community's commitment to Lebanon and to the restoration of its full sovereignty and territorial integrity. Its support and humanitarian assistance are vital to the civilian population, but cannot be a substitute for the fulfilment of its original mandate as stipulated in resolution 425 (1978). UNIFIL's role as an interim force is to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in re-establishing its legitimate and effective authority in the area, through its army and internal security forces.

The Government of Lebanon avails itself of this opportunity to pay tribute to the UNIFIL command, administrators, troops and troop-contributing countries for their noble efforts and sacrifices made in the cause of peace. It expresses deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and his assistants for their tireless efforts, which contribute to the valuable presence of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

I would be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1996/35
17 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT
REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On 5 January 1996, on instructions from my Government, I informed Mr. Ismat Kittani, Under-Secretary-General, Department of Peace-keeping Operations, that the Government of Canada had decided not to participate in the renewed United Nations Assistance Mission to Rwanda (UNAMIR). I am writing now to provide you with formal notification of this decision.

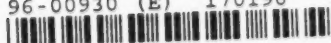
The decision to withdraw reflects the Canadian view that the mandate renewed in December 1995 is not viable, given the authorized force structure. In a statement to the Security Council on 12 December, I pointed out that force structures and mandates do not have separate existences. I further noted that, to reduce the strength of UNAMIR by one third, while maintaining a mandate essentially unchanged from the one it had received in June, was to create false expectations about what UNAMIR could realistically achieve. I concluded by informing the Security Council that, given these changed circumstances of a new force structure of inadequate and possibly ineffective capabilities, Canada would have to consider its options carefully regarding its own continued participation in UNAMIR.

My Government has concluded this review and has decided, for the reasons I cited, that it will withdraw the Canadian contingent from UNAMIR. Current plans call for the main body of the contingent and military observers to leave Rwanda on 2 February 1996.

This decision to withdraw from UNAMIR should not be construed as a lessening in any way of Canada's willingness to participate in the search for stability and security in the Great Lakes region of Africa or in our commitment to assist the Rwandan Government to rebuild its devastated country. It is, rather, a sign of our concern that the Security Council has not yet fully absorbed lessons learned from the recent past in peace-keeping operations. We do, of course, remain committed to United Nations peace-keeping and to improving the manner in which peace-keeping missions are planned, deployed and conducted.

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert R. FOWLER
Permanent Representative





Security Council

Distr.
GENERALS/1996/36
17 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to my letter of 29 December 1995 (S/1995/1068), in which I informed the President of the Security Council, *inter alia*, that I had asked the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, to travel immediately to Bujumbura as my personal envoy in order to discuss with the Government authorities, at the highest level, steps that might be taken on an urgent basis to defuse the situation and enable international organizations to function effectively.

I also have the honour to refer to the statement made by the President of the Security Council on 5 January 1996 (S/PRST/1996/1), in which the Council noted the proposals referred to in the above-mentioned letter and stated that it would consider these and other proposals I may submit in the light of the reports of Mrs. Ogata's mission and from my Special Representative in Burundi.

Mrs. Ogata visited Burundi from 7 to 8 January 1996. She met the President of the Republic, Mr. Sylvestre Ntibantunganya; the President of the National Assembly, Mr. Léonce Ngendakumana; the Prime Minister, Mr. Antoine Nduwayo; the Minister of External Relations and Cooperation, Mr. Vénérand Bakevyumusaya; the Minister of Interior and Public Security, Mr. Sylvestre Banzubaze; the Minister of National Defence, Lt.-Col. Firmin Sinzoyiheba; and the Minister of Reinsertion of the Displaced and the Returnees, Mrs. Claudine Matuturo. She also had consultations with representatives of diplomatic missions, United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the International Commission of Inquiry and the Organization of African Unity (OAU). During most of these meetings, Mrs. Ogata was accompanied by my Special Representative, Mr. Marc Faguy, as well as the United Nations Resident Coordinator, who is also the designated official for security.

Members of the Council will recall that Mrs. Ogata's trip was preceded by a number of attacks against the staff of United Nations agencies and NGOs working in Burundi, which had brought humanitarian assistance to a virtual halt in large parts of the country. It is widely believed in Burundi that these attacks were planned as a means of forcing expatriate personnel to leave certain areas and of removing potential witnesses.



These incidents, however, must be seen in the wider context of the deterioration of the security situation in the country as a whole. In a climate of growing radicalization, extremists from the two main ethnic groups in the country are engaged in a round of violence that includes selective killings, massacres of civilians and the destruction of national economic assets and infrastructure. The already fragile Convention of Government is coming under increasing attack, while the polarization of State institutions, particularly the security forces, is growing. Burundian officials at the highest level, on both sides of the ethnic divide, refer to their country as being in a "state of civil war" and accuse other parties of being engaged in "ethnic cleansing".

It appears that there are two conflicting views among the Burundian leadership. On the one hand, there are those who are determined to launch an all-out military offensive against some of the armed factions. It is these elements which are most opposed to the concept of international military intervention or preventive deployment. On the other hand, there are those who advocate a wider political dialogue, including negotiations with the extremist movements, and who welcome the idea of an external military presence which might help to stabilize the situation.

Mrs. Ogata has reported to me that the continuation of humanitarian aid is essential to address the needs of Burundian nationals and foreign refugees affected by more than two years of uninterrupted regional turmoil. Should the security situation deteriorate to the point that humanitarian activities had to be completely suspended, the consequences in terms of human lives, health, sanitation and general welfare, as well as population displacements, could well lead to a massive emergency situation that would further destabilize both Burundi and the entire Great Lakes region.

While the Burundian authorities and security forces must clearly be held responsible for the safety and support of United Nations and other personnel engaged in humanitarian activities, the United Nations can take additional measures to improve the security of personnel. Mrs. Ogata has recommended that the following steps be taken:

- (a) The urgent dispatch of a technical security mission to examine ways to improve existing security arrangements, including the limited deployment of United Nations guards to protect United Nations personnel and premises;
- (b) Expanded application of the Convention of Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel to cover United Nations activities in Burundi;
- (c) Closer cooperation between the United Nations and the military observers of OAU, who might be able to perform liaison functions between the humanitarian community and the Burundian security forces.

During her visit, Mrs. Ogata sought a commitment by the Prime Minister of Burundi to the establishment of a standing mechanism of consultation on security issues between the Government, the United Nations and NGOs. The Prime Minister publicly announced his full agreement with the proposal and a preparatory meeting between the United Nations and NGOs has already been held in order to define a common position to be discussed with the Government.

The assurances obtained from the Government of Burundi and the adoption of the measures outlined above could help to defuse the security situation and allow international humanitarian organizations to function more effectively. It would be unrealistic, however, to expect these measures to have any real impact on the fundamental problems of the country. This is why I continue to believe that it is imperative for the international community to launch a major initiative to prevent another tragedy in the subregion, as well as to promote a dialogue embracing all the elements of the Burundian political spectrum. I have instructed my Special Representative for Burundi to explore urgently with Burundian leaders how such a dialogue might be established, possibly under United Nations auspices. I shall be reverting to the Security Council on this matter in the coming days. Meanwhile, I have the honour to refer, once again, to my letter of 29 December 1995.

I should be grateful if you could bring the contents of the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/37
17 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SECURITY
COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 864 (1993)
CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ANGOLA ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT
OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola containing an account of the Committee's activities since its establishment until 31 December 1995. The present report, which was adopted by the Committee under the no-objection procedure on 16 January 1996, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

(Signed) Nabil A. ELARABY
Chairman

Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 864 (1993)
concerning the situation in Angola

Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant
to resolution 864 (1993) concerning the situation in Angola

I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, imposed a regime of mandatory sanctions against the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) relating to the sale or supply of arms and related matériel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as of petroleum and petroleum products.

2. By paragraph 22 of the same resolution, the Security Council established a Committee consisting of all members of the Council to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 of the resolution;

(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them with a view to effectively implementing the measures imposed by paragraph 19 of the resolution;

(c) To consider information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19 and to recommend appropriate measures in response thereto;

(d) To make periodic reports to the Council on information submitted to it regarding alleged violations of the measures imposed by paragraph 19, identifying where possible persons or entities, including vessels, reported to be engaged in such violations;

(e) To promulgate guidelines that may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by paragraph 19.

3. The Committee's bureau, as elected at its first meeting of each year, consists of a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen. The Chairman is elected in his/her personal capacity for the calendar year. For 1995, the bureau consisted of Mr. Francesco Paolo Fulci (Italy) as Chairman, and the delegations of Honduras and Indonesia providing the two Vice-Chairmen.

4. The Committee adopted the present report under the no-objection procedure on 16 January 1996. The purpose of the report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since its establishment in 1993 until 31 December 1995, during which time the Committee held eight meetings.

II. BACKGROUND AND SUMMARY OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

A. Background information

5. Pursuant to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 864 (1993), the Secretary-General issued two notes on the implementation of the resolution, contained in documents S/26702 and S/26702/Add.1 of 5 November and 23 December 1993, respectively. As at 17 December 1993 18 replies had been received from States. a/

6. In paragraph 13 of its resolution 890 (1993) of 15 December 1993, the Security Council reaffirmed the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993).

7. In paragraph 8 of its resolution 932 (1994) of 30 June 1994, the Security Council reaffirmed the obligation of all States to implement fully the provisions of paragraph 19 of resolution 864 (1993) and in that context urged those neighbouring States that had so far failed to respond substantively to requests from the Committee for information required regarding alleged sanctions violations to do so promptly, and further requested the Committee to provide to the Council, by 15 July 1994, a report on compliance with the sanctions regime and in particular on possible violations of that regime by those neighbouring States.

B. Activities of the Committee

8. The guidelines of the Committee for the conduct of its work were adopted at its 3rd meeting, on 25 October 1993, and transmitted to all States and international organizations on 28 October 1993.

9. At its 4th meeting on 12 November 1993, the Committee decided, with a view to enhancing its performance, to address a special appeal to countries that were geographically contiguous with Angola, as well as other countries in the region that might have the ability to monitor air and sea traffic in the region, for information on reported or suspected violations of the mandatory sanctions with respect to UNITA. Accordingly, six letters were sent, on 15 November 1993, to Botswana, the Congo, Namibia, South Africa, Zaire and Zambia. Replies have since been received from Botswana, the Congo, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia (see S/1994/825 of 15 July 1994).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee discussed the information contained in a communication from Angola on alleged violations regarding matériel and logistical support to UNITA in violation of Security Council resolution 864 (1993). The countries cited in this communication were Namibia, South Africa, Zaire and Zambia. In this connection, letters were sent on 19 November 1993 to the aforementioned Governments with a request to undertake investigations regarding the alleged violation and to forward their findings to the Committee. Subsequently, a reminder from the Secretariat was sent to those States that had not replied to the above communications, and the Chairman of the Committee also made personal representations to the concerned Governments. The

/...

Committee, pursuant to paragraph 8 of its guidelines, issued a press release on 14 June 1994 containing the names of the countries (the Congo and Zaire) that at that time had failed to respond to the Committee's communications (press release No. SC/5860). Replies have since been received from Namibia, South Africa and Zambia.

11. Pursuant to paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 932 (1994), the Secretariat prepared a report which was adopted by the Committee on 14 July 1994 and thereafter sent to the Security Council for appropriate action (S/1994/825).

C. Observations

12. The Committee has, since its establishment, experienced difficulty in obtaining information on alleged violations of the mandatory sanctions with respect to UNITA. As is the case with similar arms embargoes imposed by the Security Council, the effectiveness of the Committee would continue to depend on the cooperation of Member States in a position to provide information on possible violations.

Notes

a/ Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/38
17 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

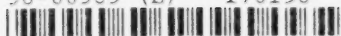
LETTER DATED 16 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1037 (1996) of
15 January 1996.

With reference to operative paragraph 2 of that resolution and subject to
the concurrence of the Security Council, I should like to inform you of my
decision to appoint Mr. Jacques Paul Klein (United States of America) as
Transitional Administrator. Mr. Klein will have overall authority over the
civilian and military components of the United Nations Transitional
Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) and
will exercise the authority given to the Transitional Administration in the
Basic Agreement.

I would appreciate your bringing the above to the attention of the members
of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI





Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/39
17 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 17 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE
SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 16 January 1996 (S/1996/38) concerning the appointment of Mr. Jacques Paul Klein as Transitional Administrator, who will have overall authority over the civilian and military components of the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) and will exercise the authority given to the Transitional Administration in the Basic Agreement, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the decision contained in your letter.

(Signed) Sir John WESTON
President of the Security Council



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/40
18 January 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF BURUNDI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to communicate to you the position of the Government of Burundi concerning the letters sent to you by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 29 December 1995 and 17 January 1996 (S/1995/1068 and S/1996/36), and concerning your letter dated 12 January 1996 (S/1996/27).

The Government of Burundi shares the Secretary-General's deep concern over the persistence and resurgence of violations of human rights, as noted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights. It reiterates its sincere appreciation to the Secretary-General for his interest in seeking solutions to the problems of Burundi, and for his efforts aimed at defusing the crisis.

Nevertheless, the Government of Burundi would like to offer the Security Council certain clarifications which it considers necessary. It takes this opportunity to reiterate its previous position regarding foreign troops. The problems affecting Burundi are part and parcel of a specific state of affairs. The Government agrees with the very pertinent remarks made to the world by the Secretary-General of the United Nations during his visit to our country in July 1995, to the effect that nothing would be possible unless the women and men of Africa take their destiny into their own hands.

I. THE PROCEDURE

By virtue of its sovereignty and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of Burundi attaches primary importance to diplomatic consultation. It therefore considers that it would have been mutually advantageous for it to have been consulted, through its authorities and accredited representatives, before such drastic measures were recommended.



II. THE SUBSTANCE

1. THE STATIONING OF MILITARY FORCES IN ZAIRE OR IN ANY OTHER NEIGHBOURING COUNTRY WITH A VIEW TO RAPID DEPLOYMENT IN BURUNDI, IN ORDER TO SPARE IT A REPETITION OF THE TRAGEDY IN RWANDA, MAKES IT IMPERATIVE TO EMPHASIZE A FEW AXIOMATIC TRUTHS:

A. Inappropriateness of inter-position forces

Far from serving as a deterrent, the military presence in the immediate vicinity of Burundi would appear to be a sword of Damocles. Such being the case, it would provoke constant psychotic fear, and would oblige the Burundian army to prepare to defend the country against such an expedition, concurrently with its present campaign against armed bands. In the event of actual intervention in our country, what form would such intervention take? In the absence of a conflict between two military camps - our situation being unlike that of other countries, where the presence of the Blue Helmets has proved imperative - what would the mission of United Nations troops be? Would they interpose themselves between the fanatics relentlessly perpetrating acts of violence against the people of Burundi and against the army, which is waging war against them? Moreover, no foreign State is threatening or occupying Burundi. Conversely, Burundi is not violating the rights of any State. Between which belligerent camps would the Blue Helmets be called upon to arbitrate?

B. The spectre of a military deployment in Burundi is in and of itself nerve-racking

The threat of a deployment of troops provisionally based abroad or of military intervention without transition (both plans being in fact identical) is provoking a climate of uneasiness in Burundi.

This is welcomed as a stroke of luck by the armed bands which, powerless to resist the Burundian army, are terrorizing the population. It is therefore perfectly understandable that those terrorist groups should hope and pray for a United Nations contingent to rescue them from the national security forces. With that expectation in mind, they naturally view the recommended expeditionary force as their future ally.

On the other hand, the spectre of that foreign military corps, so often vaunted as an attractive proposition, is having disastrous consequences for the overwhelming majority of the population of Burundi. It is creating the illusion of salvation by foreigners, and at the same time it is giving rise to a storm of protest against what appears to be a marked propensity towards militaristic solutions. It follows that the exaltation of military intervention is perceived in Burundi as a veritable war of nerves being waged before the intervention actually takes place on the ground. Under these circumstances, good intentions are having painful effects and are exacerbating the crisis, or rather generating A CRISIS SUI GENERIS. It is in the best interest of the United Nations to abandon that formula once and for all, irrespective of the further evolution of the crisis.

C. Security forces against criminals, not against ethnic groups or ideologies

The security forces are engaged effectively in the patriotic struggle against armed bands, without the slightest regard for ethnic affiliation or political ideology. They have declared war on such armed bands because they instigate trouble and commit crimes against the nation, not because of their ethnicity or political allegiance. At the moment, no terrorist group has conquered a single inch of national territory; the Government has control over the entire territory. As they cannot score the slightest victory against the security forces, the terrorist groups are falling back, taking revenge on innocent people and venting their rage on economic, social and industrial infrastructures. In an attempt to protect themselves from the national army pursuing them, the outlaws are hiding out among peaceful civilians, sometimes taking them as hostages, sometimes using them as human shields, sometimes killing those patriots who refuse to go along with their evil ideology of extermination.

In none of those cases would there be any justification for planning military intervention in Burundi. That would definitely be ANTITHETICAL TO ANY PROPER SOLUTION.

2. CONCERN FOR THE HONOUR AND CREDIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Over the years, as recent developments have illustrated, the tendency to employ United Nations forces has become an easy way out, not to say a virtually irresistible panacea - undermining the supremacy of the art of diplomacy, dispensing with the political process. As more and more military interventions have failed, the trend, no doubt in good faith, has been to play down the United Nations itself and its prestigious organ, the Security Council, often drawn into conflicts and not always emerging in glorious shape. If an expeditionary force is sent to Burundi - the question of its modalities being left aside - would the Burundian army be expected to welcome it as a saviour? If it is not, would the credibility of the United Nations not be seriously undermined, whatever the outcome? It is the duty of all the main players and policy makers in the United Nations system to shield the Organization and work judiciously to preserve its honour and credibility in the eyes of mankind and international opinion.

3. DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE FATE OF HUMANITARIAN PERSONNEL ELSEWHERE AND THEIR TREATMENT IN BURUNDI

The Government and armed forces of Burundi have made no attempt, either directly or indirectly, to interfere with the safety, security and freedom of humanitarian organizations. On the contrary, the security forces have operated with such vigilance and effectiveness that throughout this long crisis, which is now more than two years old, virtually all international personnel have been protected from all dangers. The various threats and ambushes, and the few casualties among the staff of such organizations are the exclusive work of subversive organizations: the group that goes under the misnomer of National Council for the Defence of Democracy (Conseil national de la défense de la démocratie (CNDD)), and PALIPEHUTU and FROLINAT, secular arms of CNDD. Such acts are intended to deter international organizations from their humanitarian

mission and have been committed against the will of the Government, without any acquiescence or complicity on its part. In rushing to suspend aid and withdraw, governmental and non-governmental organizations would be rushing into the traps set by the saboteurs. Is it not obvious that these saboteurs are frantically striving to sabotage systematically the humanitarian operations and force those engaged in such operations to capitulate? Is it not obvious that one of their primary goals is to sow discord between the security forces and international humanitarian staff? Has it not been established that the armed bands are desperately seeking to starve or crush the returnees and displaced persons, whose fate depends largely on external contributions? In common with the Secretary-General in his letter dated 17 January 1996 (S/1996/36), my Government can attest to the fact that the terrorist bands are launching attacks against expatriate personnel as a means of forcing them "to leave certain areas and of removing potential witnesses". If there is evidence that humanitarian organizations or their officials are the targets of deliberate, dangerous acts by any institutional organ, the Government will do its utmost to remedy the situation. Accordingly, since the risks against those international organizations have been minimized, thanks to the Burundian army, which has served as a powerful shield, do the organizations not have every reason to commend this welcome security success? The results achieved by the Burundian army in protecting expatriates and humanitarian organizations deserve the most positive and objective appreciation, especially as the army is engaged on several fronts, primarily against the CNDD-PALIPEHUTU-FROLINAT trio referred to above, and against foreign elements that have infiltrated Burundi, such as contingents of former Rwandan troops and INTERAHAMWE. Consequently, the Secretary-General's proposal for a "limited deployment of United Nations guards to protect United Nations personnel and premises" (S/1996/36, p. 2, para. (a)) HAS NO RAISON D'ÊTRE and meets with opposition on the part of my Government. To agree to such an exception would be to agree to let the Trojan horse in and would provide a springboard for the attainment of a long-sought goal - military intervention proper in a second phase !!!

There is a golden rule that has now become more imperative than ever. It is based on three main principles: the need to resist the easy temptation to pack up and leave whenever there is the slightest glimpse of an obstacle erected by those sabotaging the operations of humanitarian organizations; full awareness of the fact that the suspension or cessation of operations penalizes the beneficiaries - returnees and displaced persons - and perfectly serves the evil goals of the terrorists; the vital need to facilitate the work of the Government by refraining from any initiative or action incompatible with the agreements and conventions concluded between the Government and those organizations, and by scrupulously obeying the instructions of the security forces.

At the beginning of this year, a special meeting was convened by the Government for the diplomatic corps and international organizations, with the aim of dispelling any ambiguities. During that meeting, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Defence and the Secretary of State for Cooperation jointly stressed the need for organizations operating in Burundi to comply strictly with their obligations in regard to the Burundian State, as set forth in the various agreements and conventions, and to obey scrupulously the security instructions given by the Government, the security forces and the United Nations Coordinator.

In welcoming the special envoy of the Secretary-General, Mrs. Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Prime Minister went even further, and announced the mechanisms planned as a means to establishing permanent consultation on security measures between the military and civilian authorities concerned and the representatives of United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations.

In support of those initiatives, the Government of Burundi reiterates its commitment to guarantee the security of all citizens and expatriates. Moreover, it confirms its solid support for the International Commission of Inquiry, and urges it to expedite its investigations aimed at identifying those responsible for the assassination of President Melchior Ndadaye, and those responsible for the massacres perpetrated after that tragic event.

PROPOSALS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BURUNDI

The Government of Burundi urgently calls on the United Nations and the international community to focus their valuable and generous contributions on the attainment of the priority goals, which are consistent with the resolutions adopted on 22 December 1995 by the United Nations General Assembly (A/50/L.58/Rev.1 and A/50/L.59/Rev.2), and the statement issued by the President of the Security Council on 5 January 1996 (S/PRST/1996/1). The goals are as follows:

1. All necessary assistance with a view to the settlement of the nation's problems by Burundians themselves, in accordance with the principles and procedures laid down in the Convention of Government by the various political partners;
2. The total dismantling of the radio station cynically designated the "Voice of Democracy - Ijwi ry'Abanyagihugu", which is transmitting an ideology and engaging in practices inciting ethnic hatred and genocide, as was pertinently stated by the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister in the joint message to the Secretary-General transmitted to him and to the President of the Security Council in my letter dated 12 October 1995;
3. The success of initiatives, such as those sponsored in the regional framework by President Jimmy Carter and President Julius Nyerere, with the aim of restoring peace, security, stability and economic development;
4. The organization and conduct of a national debate on the fundamental problems facing the country, the report of the Technical Commission having recently been submitted to the head of State;
5. Enhancement of the judicial system so as to ensure that crimes are not committed with impunity;
6. Substantially increased contributions in the form of technical, financial and material resources likely to promote the improvement of security and domestic order for all citizens and expatriates residing permanently or temporarily in Burundi;

7. A substantial increase in humanitarian assistance for victims, displaced persons and refugees, efforts to achieve national reconstruction and economic recovery;
8. The healthy development and consolidation of a free and responsible national press;
9. Eradication of networks for the training, equipping and use of armed, fundamentalist political groups, which have become the most serious impediment to security in Burundi;
10. The political, diplomatic and moral resources for achieving the ultimate objective: NATIONAL RECONCILIATION.

It would be superfluous to demonstrate that massive intervention by the United Nations and international organizations in the areas outlined above would certainly offer the best remedy to the causes of the crisis, and would be infinitely less costly than the mobilization of military contingents in Burundi.

The Government of Burundi welcomes the political and diplomatic realism reflected in your statement of 5 January (S/PRST/1996/1), a statement unanimously endorsed by the distinguished States members of the Council.

In keeping with its fundamental commitment to consultation with the United Nations, our Government and our Permanent Mission remain constantly at the disposal of the Security Council and the Secretary-General. The Government of Burundi requests that the present message should be circulated as a Security Council document and made available to the international media, as was the case with the letters concerning Burundi transmitted to you by the Secretary-General on 29 December 1995 and 17 January 1996.

(Signed) NSANZE TERENCE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/41
19 January 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 JANUARY 1996 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNING
COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMPENSATION COMMISSION ADDRESSED
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith through you for the information of the Security Council, the following details concerning the nineteenth regular session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation Commission, held at the Palais des Nations in Geneva from 11 to 13 December 1995.

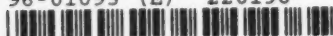
At its 56th meeting, the Governing Council heard statements by the representatives of Kuwait and Iraq. It also heard the report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Commission (S/AC.26/1995/R.38).

At its 57th meeting, the Council reached a new turning point in the history of the Commission, when it concluded and authorized the full payment of compensation for all pending successful category B claims through its consideration and approval of the fourth and final report of the Panel of Commissioners on individual claims for serious personal injury or death (S/AC.26/1995/6 and S/AC.26/Dec.34 (1995)).

As a result of the Commission's decision, over 4,000 category B claimants from 40 countries and 3 international organizations filing claims on behalf of Palestinians have been paid a total of US\$ 13,460,000.

This achievement has taken place only four years after the start of the work of the Commission and was accomplished in spite of continuous financial problems. While such an outcome is expected to enhance the credibility of the Commission, as well as the United Nations as a whole, it is also expected to raise the hopes of claimants in other categories that they may expect that their own compensation awards will be paid by the Commission. The only category B claims that remain unresolved are those of approximately 550 missing persons, mostly Kuwaitis, whose fate is still unknown.

The Council also considered and approved the recommendations made by the Panel of Commissioners concerning the fifth instalment of category A claims (individual claims for departure from Iraq or Kuwait) containing 217,520 successful claims submitted by 60 countries and 3 international organizations



filing Palestinian claims with a value of US\$ 784,076,500 (S/AC.26/1995/5 and S/AC.26/Dec.33 (1995)).

That decision brings the total of claims for which awards have been issued in that category to close to 800,000, with a corresponding value of US\$ 2.8 billion. It is expected that the sixth and final instalment of category A claims will be concluded in mid-1996. Such a situation signals more than ever the need to secure the necessary financial resources to pay these outstanding compensation awards in order not to risk the negative implications that the failure to meet such expectations could entail for the credibility of the whole United Nations compensation operation that was set up by the Security Council back in 1991.

The third decision that the Governing Council adopted in the course of its nineteenth session relates to further procedures for the review of claims under article 38 of the provisional rules for claims procedure. This decision was aimed at enhancing the efficiency and regulating the time-frame for the completion of the work of the panels of commissioners on large and complex claims in categories D (individual claims for losses above US\$ 100,000) E (corporate claims) and F (government claims) (S/AC.26/Dec.35 (1995)).

The Council also requested the Executive Secretary to write to all Governments that have submitted claims in categories D, E and F in order that they might identify the identities of individuals and any other information that is confidential or privileged from a business perspective that should be removed before the panels of commissioners provide the claims documents to third parties. The Council also requested the Executive Secretary to inform Governments, international organizations and other entities that have submitted claims that will be covered in future article 16 reports to identify similar information needed to be protected from such release.

The Governing Council also examined the eleventh report of the Executive Secretary concerning consolidated claims in category E submitted after the expiration of the filing period provided for in article 12, paragraph 2 of the provisional rules for claims procedure (S/AC.26/1995/R.34 and Add.1) and accepted the six category E claims included therein.

Concerning claims belonging to categories A to D submitted after the expiration of the deadline for the filing of such claims that are affected by decision 23, i.e., those submitted after 1 January 1995, the Council examined the fourth report of the Executive Secretary (S/AC.26/1995/R.33 and Add.1 and Add.2) as well as a report by the secretariat on the admissibility of 1,318 Kuwaiti late claims (S/AC.26/1995/R.37 and Corr.1). The Council accepted the filing of 271 of these claims but rejected 1,326 other late claims in these categories. Two claims remain pending for the next session of the Council.

In his report to the Governing Council on the activities of the Commission, the Executive Secretary reported that the Government of Kuwait has transferred to the United Nations Escrow Account US\$ 613,780 as revenue obtained from the sale of the cargoes of seized ships carrying illegal Iraqi oil exports, 30 per cent of which will be made available to the Commission's Compensation Fund.

The Council reiterated its commitment to pursue its efforts to obtain similar revenues from the sale of the cargoes of other seized ships. The Council also renewed its appeal to all Governments to try to locate and transfer the proceeds from the sale of Iraqi oil and petroleum products that had been exported but not paid for at the time of the adoption of Security Council resolution 661 (1990), as required by Council resolution 778 (1992).

The question of the urgent need for sources of funding for the payment of awards has continued to constitute the focus of the Governing Council's interest and concern. On this occasion, I wish to reaffirm to you, that the Governing Council looks to the Security Council to find appropriate and expedited solutions to ensure that the increasing number of compensation awards issued will be honoured.

Finally, the Governing Council decided to hold a one-day session on 5 February 1996 and a full three-day session from 28 to 30 May 1996.

(Signed) Giuseppe BALDOCCI
President
Governing Council
United Nations Compensation Commission

Annex I

Decision Concerning the Fifth Instalment of
Claims for Departure from Iraq or Kuwait (Category "A" Claims)
taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation
Commission at its 57th meeting, held on 13 December 1995 at Geneva *

The Governing Council,

Having received, in accordance with article 37 of the Provisional Rules for Claims Procedure, the fifth report of the Panel of Commissioners appointed to review individual claims for departure from Iraq or Kuwait (category "A" claims), covering 217,520 individual claims,

1. Approves the recommendations made by the Panel of Commissioners, and, accordingly,
2. Decides, pursuant to Article 40 of the Rules and subject to paragraph 4 below, to approve the amounts of the recommended awards concerning the 217,520 claims covered in the annex to the report, as follows:

* Previously issued as document A/AC.26/Dec.33 (1995).

Country	Number of Claims Recommended for Payment	Amount of Compensation Recommended(US\$)
Algeria	4	19,500.00
Australia	16	76,000.00
Bahrain	5	15,500.00
Bangladesh	13,543	52,372,500.00
Bosnia and Herzegovina	882	3,532,000.00
Brazil	1	5,000.00
Bulgaria	417	1,890,000.00
Canada	93	407,000.00
China	1,424	5,716,000.00
Croatia	8	33,000.00
Cyprus	1	2,500.00
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic*	104	455,000.00
Denmark	2	5,000.00
Egypt	75,576	217,074,000.00
Ethiopia	55	224,000.00
Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)	901	3,818,500.00
Finland	5	23,000.00
France	30	133,500.00
Germany	10	37,000.00
Ghana	3	12,000.00
Greece	5	28,500.00
Hungary	22	107,000.00

* These claims were submitted before the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic ceased to exist. Awards of compensation will have to be paid to the Governments of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic, respectively, pursuant to an agreement between the two Governments.

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Country	Number of Claims Recommended for Payment	Amount of Compensation Recommended (US\$)
Iceland	1	4,000.00
India	37,508	145,908,500.00
Iran	708	4,502,000.00
Ireland	36	117,000.00
Italy	53	179,500.00
Japan	187	778,000.00
Jordan	3,845	17,416,000.00
Kenya	1	2,500.00
Korea, Republic of	402	1,005,000.00
Kuwait	8,317	39,897,500.00
Lebanon	1,565	3,923,000.00
Malaysia	2	10,000.00
Mauritius	1	4,000.00
Morocco	32	105,500.00
Nepal	70	283,500.00
Netherlands	5	26,500.00
Pakistan	6,016	23,213,500.00
Philippines	7,778	31,112,000.00
Poland	915	3,738,500.00
Romania	1,354	3,548,000.00
Russian Federation	2,021	8,312,000.00
Senegal	4	23,500.00
Somalia	144	467,500.00
Sri Lanka	18,154	72,551,500.00
Sudan	10,196	38,661,000.00
Sweden	10	38,500.00

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Country	Number of Claims Recommended for Payment	Amount of Compensation Recommended(US\$)
Switzerland	1	2,500.00
Syria	7,492	26,823,500.00
Tanzania	13	49,000.00
Thailand	2,652	10,563,000.00
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	239	967,500.00
Tunisia	91	338,500.00
Turkey	1,805	6,547,500.00
Ukraine	2	8,000.00
United Kingdom	367	1,316,500.00
United States	178	838,500.00
Vietnam	6,209	24,840,000.00
Yemen	5,858	29,195,000.00
UNDP (Jerusalem)	15	71,500.00
UNDP (Washington)	12	59,500.00
UNDP (Yemen)	3	10,500.00
UNHCR (Bulgaria)	1	8,000.00
UNHCR (Canada)	13	63,000.00
UNHCR (Geneva)	5	18,500.00
UNRWA (Vienna)	132	541,000.00
Total	217,520	784,076,500.00

3. Reaffirms that when funds become available payments shall be made in accordance with Decision 17 [S/AC.26/Dec.17 (1994)],

4. Notes that where claimants, awarded the higher amounts available under Category "A", are found also to have filed claims in other categories, their awards will be adjusted in accordance with the provisions of Decision 21 [S/AC.26/Dec.21 1994)],

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5. Recalls that, when payments are made in accordance with Decision 17 and pursuant to the terms of Decision 18 [S/AC.26/Dec.18 (1994)], Governments and appropriate authorities concerned shall distribute amounts received in respect of approved awards within six months of receiving payment, and shall, not later than three months after the expiration of this time limit, provide information on such distribution,

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide copies of the report and the annex to the report to the Secretary-General and copies of the report and the annex as well as the tables containing the breakdown of the amounts to be paid to each individual claimant to each respective Government and international organization, and reminds these Governments and international organizations of their obligation to take the appropriate measures to preserve the confidentiality of those tables.

Annex II

Decision Concerning the Third Instalment of Claims for
Serious Personal Injury or Death (Category "B" Claims)
taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Compensation
Commission at its 57th meeting, held on 11 December 1995 at Geneva *

The Governing Council.

Having received, in accordance with article 37 of the Provisional Rules for Claims Procedure, the fourth report of the Panel of Commissioners appointed to review individual claims for serious personal injury or death, covering 1055 individual recommendations,

1. Approves the recommendations made by the Panel of Commissioners and accordingly,
2. Decides, pursuant to article 40 of the Rules, to approve the amounts of the recommended awards totaling US\$2,450,000.00 concerning the 719 claims listed in the annexes to the report,
3. Decides that the following amounts be paid with respect to those awards as listed below:

* Previously issued as document S/AC ZF/Dec 34 (1995)

- (a) Amounts of the recommended awards concerning the 566 claims listed in paragraph 17 of the report for the third instalment:

Government/International Organization	Consolidated Claim Submission	Total Amount Awarded (US\$)
Bangladesh	BD/1125/04B	\$2,500.00
Bulgaria	BG/1171/02B	\$0.00
Canada	CA/1074/04B	\$0.00
Egypt	EG/1030/18B	\$10,000.00
	EG/1079/19B	\$0.00
	EG/1146/20B	\$27,500.00
Ethiopia	ET/1180/01B	\$2,500.00
Germany	DE/1077/06B	\$0.00
India	IN/1038/16B	\$10,000.00
	IN/1050/17B	\$7,500.00
Israel	IL/1031/03B	\$2,500.00
	IL/1049/04B	\$2,500.00
Jordan	JO/1019/07B	\$240,000.00
	JO/1066/08B	\$82,500.00
	JO/1128/09B	\$2,500.00
	JO/1179/10B	\$5,000.00
Kuwait	KW/1009/12B	\$720,000.00
	KW/1075/13B	\$372,500.00
	KW/1098/15B	\$35,000.00
	KW/1148/16B	\$2,500.00
	KW/1152/17B	\$2,500.00
	KW/1155/18B	\$12,500.00
Pakistan	PK/1061/06B	\$7,500.00
	PK/1104/07B	\$10,000.00
Somalia	SO/1106/02B	\$0.00
United Kingdom	GB/1150/19B	\$2,500.00
Yemen	YE/1093/02B	\$10,000.00
UNHCR Bulgaria	18/568/01B	\$2,500.00

Government/International Organization	Consolidated Claim Submission	Total Amount Awarded (US\$)
UNHCR Canada	17/441/01B	\$2,500.00
	17/1091/02B	\$0.00
Total		\$1,575,000.00

- (b) Amounts of the recommended awards in paragraph 10-1 of the report concerning 25 claims from the first instalment where further documentation had been requested by the Panel of Commissioners and for which the requested documentation has been submitted:

Government	Submission	Amount Awarded (US\$)
Jordan	JO/103/01B	\$197,500.00
Kuwait	KW/007/01B	\$5,000.00
Kuwait	KW/144/03B	\$5,000.00
Sri Lanka	LK/109/01B	\$17,500.00
Total		\$225,000.00

- (c) Amounts of the recommended awards in paragraph 10-2 of the report concerning 55 claims from Part One of the second instalment where further documentation had been requested by the Panel of Commissioners and for which the requested documentation has been submitted:

Government/International Organization	Submission	Amount Awarded (US\$)
Australia	AU/290/02B	\$2,500.00
Bangladesh	BD/182/01B	\$57,500.00
Bulgaria	BG/419/01B	\$2,500.00
Canada	CA/279/01B	\$2,500.00
Egypt	EG/460/02B	\$10,000.00
	EG/510/04B	\$10,000.00
	EG/688/06B	\$0.00

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Government/International Organization	Submission	Amount Awarded (US\$)
India	IN/172/01B	\$2,500.00
	IN/180/02B	\$7,500.00
	IN/267/03B	\$7,500.00
	IN/376/09B	\$15,000.00
	IN/402/10B	\$7,500.00
Jordan	JO/301/02B	\$10,000.00
Kuwait	KW/191/04B	\$7,500.00
	KW/273/05B	\$10,000.00
	KW/368/06B	\$2,500.00
	KW/430/07B	\$5,000.00
	KW/546/08B	\$17,500.00
Pakistan	PK/174/02B	\$7,500.00
	PK/317/03B	\$30,000.00
Sri Lanka	LK/333/02B	\$2,500.00
	GB/194/07B	\$2,500.00
United Kingdom	GB/206/08B	\$10,000.00
	GB/375/12B	\$2,500.00
	GB/393/13B	\$2,500.00
UNRWA Vienna	PP/322/02B	\$7,500.00
Total		\$242,500.00

- (d) Amounts of the recommended awards in paragraph 10-3 of the report concerning 51 claims from Part Two of the second instalment where further documentation had been requested by the Panel of Commissioners and for which the requested documentation has been submitted:

Government	Submission	Amount Awarded (US\$)
Canada	CA/942/03B	\$12,500.00
Egypt	EG/542/05B	\$107,500.00
	EG/1007/17B	\$10,000.00
Israel	IL/1015/02B	\$0.00

Government	Submission	Amount Awarded (US\$)
Jordan	JO/437/03B	\$40,000.00
	JO/599/04B	\$7,500.00
	JO/763/05B	\$0.00
	JO/893/06B	\$10,000.00
Kuwait	KW/802/11B	\$0.00
Lebanon	LB/458/01B	\$2,500.00
Pakistan	PK/567/04B	\$0.00
Sudan	SD/293/01B	\$55,000.00
Syria	SY/288/01B	\$25,000.00
Tunisia	TN/472/02B	\$7,500.00
Yemen	YE/559/01B	\$20,000.00
Total		\$297,500.00

- (e) Amounts of the recommended rectifications listed in paragraph 21 of the report for claims in the previous instalments from Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Sudan and Yemen:

Consolidated Claim Submission	Previous Amount Awarded (US\$)	Rectified Amount (US\$)	Difference (US\$)
EG/542/05B	\$707,500.00	\$727,500.00	\$20,000.00
JO/103/01B	\$987,500.00	\$997,500.00	\$10,000.00
KW/007/01B	\$105,000.00	\$100,000.00	(\$5,000.00)
KW/144/03B	\$1,235,000.00	\$1,250,000.00	\$15,000.00
KW/191/04B	\$1,182,500.00	\$1,192,500.00	\$10,000.00
KW/273/05B	\$405,000.00	\$395,000.00	(\$10,000.00)
KW/430/06B	\$427,500.00	\$455,000.00	\$27,500.00
KW/546/08B	\$980,000.00	\$985,000.00	\$5,000.00
SD/293/01B	\$265,000.00	\$267,500.00	\$2,500.00
YE/559/01B	\$290,000.00	\$325,000.00	\$35,000.00

4. Recalls that when payments are made in accordance with Decision 17 [S/AC.26/Dec.17 (1994)] and pursuant to the terms of Decision 18 [S/AC.26/Dec.18 (1994)], Governments and international organizations shall distribute amounts received in respect of approved awards within six months of receiving payment, and shall, not later than three months after the expiration of this time limit, provide information on such distribution;
5. Decides that no compensation is awarded concerning the 311 claims referred to in paragraph 23 of the report;
6. Notes the transfer by the Executive Secretary of the 18 claims referred to in paragraph 23 of the report to the Panel of Commissioners appointed for category "C" claims;
7. Notes that no recommendation has been made at this stage for the seven claims referred to in paragraph 23 of the report;
8. Requests that the Executive Secretary provides copies of the report and the pertinent annexes to the report to the Secretary-General and to respective Governments and international organizations, and reminds these Governments and international organizations of their obligation to take the appropriate measures to preserve the confidentiality of the annexes.

Annex III

Decision Concerning Further Procedures for Review of
Claims Under Article 38 taken by the Governing Council of the United
Nations Compensation Commission at its 57th meeting, held on
13 December 1995 at Geneva *

The Governing Council decides, in accordance with articles 39 and 43 of the Provisional Rules for Claims Procedure:

(a) When the Executive Secretary actually provides claims to a panel of Commissioners, those claims shall be considered submitted under article 32, and the time limits in article 38 shall begin to run and shall run continuously.

(b) A panel of Commissioners that has received claims for review under article 36 shall determine whether the claims are unusually large or complex and require additional proceedings as are envisaged in article 38(d). Whenever possible, the panel should complete its review of the claims within the time period specified in article 38(c).

(c) With respect to claims requiring additional proceedings under articles 36 and 38(d), the panel shall determine whether it requires time in excess of that available under article 38(d) to complete its review of the claims and the report and recommendations to the Governing Council. If the panel determines that such excess time is required, this determination shall be considered a request to the Governing Council for additional time pursuant to article 39. The Governing Council hereby approves up to six additional months in that event. A panel that avails itself of such additional time shall so inform the Governing Council through the Executive Secretary.

* Previously issued as document S/AC.26/Dec.35 (1995).